THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 14. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 264.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 54.]

CONTINUED.

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For fulfilling the stipulations contained in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars;

For surveying and marking the boundary of the reservation of land stipulated in the first article of the treaty of the fifteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

OTTOWAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

For the last of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars;

For interest to be paid as annuity, on two hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent, per annum, stipulated in the resolution of the Senate of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars;

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, so long as the Indians remain on their reservations, stipulated, in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of one hundred barrels of salt, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of five hundred fish-barrels, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars;

For three blacksmiths for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For two farmers and assistants, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For two mechanics, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

OSAGES.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars;

For seventeenth of twenty instalments for two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars;

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the valuation of fifty-four sections of land, set apart by the treaty of the second of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

PIANKESHAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

PAWNEES.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars;

For life-annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars;

For the last of twenty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for the payment in money, in lieu of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and the tenth article of the treaty of the fifth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars;

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the fifth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of farmer, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For the first of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the purchase of agricultural implements, clothing and such other articles as may be deemed conducive to the comfort and necessities of said Indians, and for the expenses of such permanent improvements as may have been made by claimants to land on the reserve named in the second article of the treaty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five thousand dollars;

For payment for the property of the whites destroyed during the late war, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, fifteen thousand dollars;

For compensation and expenses of commissioners, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five thousand dollars;

For the erection of three dwelling-houses for the principal chiefs of said tribe, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made to said Rogue River Indians, or to claimants referred to in these provisions, until said tribe shall have assented to the amendments of the Senate of the United States to the treaty, on account of which the several sums are appropriated.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the eleventh of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of the nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

STOCKBRIDGES.

For interest on sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the ninth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifteen thousand dollars;

For eighteen of twenty instalments as annuity in goods, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for support of farmers, physicians, and blacksmith, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousaud two hundred and fifty dollars;

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For fourth of fifty instalments at the rate of five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars;

For fourth of fifty instalments at the rate of five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservation set apart in the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty twenty-third July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars;

For fourth of fifty instalments at the rate of five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, fifty-eight thousand dollars;

For fourth of fifty-instalments at the rate of five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty of fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

That the President be authorized to confirm to the Sioux of Minnesota, forever, the reserve on the Minnesota river now occupied by them, upon such conditions as he may deem just. And further, that it be agreed between the United States and the Sioux bands of Indians, that should it, at any time hereafter, be considered by the United States as a proper policy to establish farms among and for the benefit of said Indians, it shall be discretionary with the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to change the annuities herein provided for, or any part thereof, into a fund for that purpose;

For defraying the expenses of witnesses, marshall, attorney, notary, interpreter, and stationery, and copying evidence, in the investigation of the official conduct of Alexander H. Ramsey, late governor of Minnesota, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For services of Robert A. Matthews, for copying the proceedings and evidence in said investigation, under employment of Richard M. Young, one of the commissioners, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For paying the expenses and fees of witnesses summoned in said investigation, by the United States, at the instance of Alexander Ramsey, three hundred and fifty dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the third of November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

For twenty third of thirty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, twenty thousand dollars;

For twenty third of thirty instalments for gunsmiths, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, six hundred dollars;

For twenty third of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty third of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For twenty third of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty third of thirty instalments, for forty barrels of salt, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred dollars;

For twenty third of thirty instalments for forty kegs of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred dollars;

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty first of October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars;

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of October, eighteen hundred and forty two, forty thousand dollars;

For payment to Thompson Connoly and James Connoly, children of John Connoly, deceased, two hundred dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty one, two hundred and twenty dollars.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, two hundred and twenty dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of miller, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six hundred dollars.

STOCKBRIDGES.

For the removal of the Stockbridge Indians to the country west of the Mississippi river, which has been selected for and approved by them, and for subsistence for one year, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty eight, seven thousand dollars.

UMPQUAS, (COW-CREEK BAND.)

For first of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars;

For the purchase of blankets, clothing, and goods, stipulated in the first clause of the third article of the treaty of nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, one thousand dollars;

For the erection of two dwelling houses, ploughing and fencing a field, and purchasing seeds, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, one thousand dollars.

UTAHS.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of the eighth article of the treaty of December thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars.

WYANDOTS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty two, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For permanent provision for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty two, five hundred dollars.

WEAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.

For twenty sixth of thirty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, eighteen thousand dollars;

For twenty third of twenty seven instalments as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ten thousand dollars;

For twenty sixth of thirty instalments, for the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For twenty sixth of thirty instalments, for the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six hundred dollars;

For twenty third of twenty seven instalments, for the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three hundred dollars;

For twenty sixth of thirty instalments for three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For twenty sixth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For twenty sixth of thirty instalments for laborers and oxen, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, three hundred and sixty five dollars;

For twenty third of twenty seven instalments for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars:

For twenty third of twenty seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For twenty third of twenty seven instalments for pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, four hundred dollars;

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty five thousand dollars;

For interest on eighty five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirteenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of goods and provisions to the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, sixty eight thousand dollars;

For the expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, Indian tribes in the Territory of Washington, forty five thousand dollars;

For the expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, the Indian tribes in the Territory of Utah, forty five thousand dollars;

For the expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, the Apache, Navajo, and Utah Indians, in the Territory of New Mexico, thirty thousand dollars;

For the expenses of holding a council with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, the Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, and other wild tribes of Indians, immediately within or adjacent to the eastern boundary of Washington Territory, eighty thousand dollars;

To pay Andrew Taylor for his reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land at Citico-Old-town, on the waters of the Tennessee river, fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, with interest from the twenty third day of August, eighteen hundred and forty three;

For the expenses of making presents of agricultural implements and farming utensils to the bands of Pueblo Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, if in his discretion the public interests require it, be authorized to use any part of the appropriations herein made for making treaties in Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, and for holding councils at Fort Benton, prior to the commencement of the next fiscal year;

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For expenses of insurance and transportation of annuities payable to Indian tribes, in the Territory of Oregon, three thousand dollars;

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, fifteen thousand dollars;

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, twenty five thousand dollars;

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, twenty thousand dollars;

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, ten thousand dollars;

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand dollars;

For payment of balance due for transportation of presents, goods, and provisions, to the Camanches, Kioways, and other Indians on the Arkansas river, one thousand two hundred dollars;

To pay for certain goods borrowed by late agent J. S. Watrous, to fulfil treaty stipulations with the Chippewas, to be replaced out of annuity goods, but which, with the agency building, were consumed by fire, in May, eighteen hundred and fifty three, four thousand one hundred and thirty six dollars and three cents;

For payment in full to the Winnebago nation of Indians of certain unexpended balances of appropriations under various treaties, on account of annuities, education, provisions, goods, etc., forty thousand and four dollars and sixty nine cents;

For payment of balance found due the Creek Indians for losses sustained during the war with Great Britain, by that portion of the tribe who were friendly to and co-operated with the United States, in addition to the appropriation of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, two hundred and fifty eight dollars and ten cents;

For payment to certain Creek Indians for their individual reserves, sold with the approbation of the Secretary of War, in the year eighteen hundred and forty one, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs having received the consideration for the use of said Indians in certificates of deposite on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Columbus, Georgia, which failing while said certificates were in the hands of the Commissioner, became lost to said Indians, two thousand six hundred dollars.

TEXAS INDIANS.

For compensation to three special agents and four interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for the purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the expenses of making the necessary selections and surveys of land to accommodate the Indians residing within the State of Texas, agreeably to arrangements authorized by an act of the legislature of that State, allowing the requisite jurisdiction of the government of the United States for such purposes, and for concentrating and subsisting them, and furnishing suitable stock, cattle, agricultural implements, seeds, and other necessary articles incident thereto, eighty six thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the second and third of ten instalments of provisions and merchandise, in addition to former appropriations, for payment of annuities and transportation of same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article of the treaty at Fort Laramie, of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, twenty-four thousand dollars;

For the fourth of ten instalments in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article of the treaty at Fort Laramie, of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, seventy-two thousand dollars;

For surveying and marking boundary lines of such tract or tracts of land as may be provided under the stipulations of the amendments of the Senate to the treaties of twenty-third July and fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, with the Sioux Indians, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For expenses of negotiating treaties of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, with the Rogue River Indians, and of the nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, with the Cow Creek band of Umpqua Indians, five thousand dollars;

For continuing the collection and for publishing the statistics and other information authorized by the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and subsequent acts, twenty thousand nine hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no existing provisions of law, prescribing the manner in which payment shall be made to

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, September 7, 1854.

TORNADO IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., August 28, 1854.

A terrific hurricane occurred here yesterday. The Fourth Presbyterian Church was blown down during service, and twenty five persons killed and many wounded. Throughout the city houses were unroofed and great damage done.

The destruction of property by the tornado on Sunday amounts to $100,000. The number of wounded is sixty five. The dead were buried to day, when all business was suspended.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Milwaukie, Wisconsin, Aug. 28.

An awful fire has just occurred here, destroying property to the amount of one million dollars.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

New Orleans, August 28, 1854.

The deaths from yellow fever during the week have amounted to 187.

Savannah, August 29.

Interments yesterday eleven, including six of yellow fever.

GREAT FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

Troy, N. Y., August 24.

We have been visited by one of the most destructive fires ever experienced in this place. Eight blocks in the centre of the business part of the city are in ashes. The loss is estimated at one million of dollars.

☞Judge Green C. Bronson has at last formally accepted the nomination of the National Democrats, commonly designated hard shells, as their candidate for Governor of New York.

☞Rev. Washington Boring, of the Holston Conference, died on the Rheatown Circuit on the 19th ult., after an illness of two weeks. He left a family.

A TREATY-MAKING ADMINISTRATION.

The Charleston News aptly remarks that the Pierce Administration will be distinguished in American annals as the treaay making. It has not only made an important treaty with Great Britain, embracing very complicated matters, but it has achieved like results with powers remote from the circle of western civilization. A treaty with Japan, another with Borneo, one about being formed with Honduras, and perhaps, as the crowning operation, one with Spain, for the cession and sale of Cuba, attest the ability, tact, and intelligence with which this department of the government is administered. Since the days of Jackson, we have had no administration which has excited so large a measure of foreign respect, not only by the promptitude with which a national insult has been punished, and the national honor vindicated, but individual wrongs or injuries abroad redressed. It is this which protects nations from the necessity of resorting to war, as impunity, in these respects, leads necessarily to repetition, and to hostilities finally. The readiness of the administration either to punish for insult and wrong, or to treat, on terms of conciliation and peace, for the adjustment of all foreign differences and disputes, constitutes the highest claim to national confidence and support.

☞We are indebted to the Secretary, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, for a neat pamphlet copy of the "Transactions of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of N. Carolina," held at Raleigh in May last.

☞An old fashioned meeting of the Democracy of Louisville, Kentucky, was held in that city on the evening of the 19th ult., and strong resolutions were passed expressing disapprobation of know-nothingism and its organization.

☞According to returns, there will be 137,807 more hogs raised in Kentucky this year than last.

☞We observe that the Lancaster (Pa.) "Independent Whig" declares itself in favor of Hon. Thomas H. Benton for President, and Hon. Robert T. Conrad for Vice President, in the great contest of 1856.

THE DROUGHT IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Courier is in receipt of the most distressing accounts from all parts of Kentucky with reference to the terrible drought that has prevailed. In Marion county hundreds of acres have not a shoot of corn on them, and people are cutting the stalk to feed their cattle. Stock is worthless, and mule colts cannot be cashed at $20. Tobacco is not yet above the clods, and the small timber is dying. In Bourbon county the corn crop will not be half an average, and the influence of the failure is already felt in the depreciated value of all kinds of stocks.

☞Hon. Daniel E. Huger died at Sullivan's Island, opposite Charleston, a few days since, aged 75 years. The deceased was a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, having been a member of both branches of the legislature, a judge, and finally a Senator of the United States in 1842.

A white sulphur and chalybeate spring has been discovered in Surry county, N. C.

Cholera at Knoxville.

A gentleman who came in the stage to this place on Monday evening last, direct from Chattanooga, through Knoxville, says the Cholera is doing its awful work at the latter place. He staid one night in that city and says there were four deaths that night in the Hotel where he stopped. The same information, in substance, has reached us through other sources. One traveller says Dr. Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, was down with the disease, and his life despaired of. The citizens were flying in every direction from the pestilence.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature will stand 63 whigs, democrats (anti-Benton) 60, Benton 40. Hon. J. S. Phelps, democrat, has been re-elected to Congress from the 6th district.

For the Asheville News.

TOWN MATTERS.

1. Is there a patrol for this town? If so, why don't they attend to their business? The negroes about here will take possession of the place, unless a little better order is kept among them. Their drunken noise and misconduct is becoming intolerable. If any member of the patrol (if there is such an "institution") will take the trouble to visit any of the negro quarters about town, after nightfall, he will be convinced of the propriety of my observation. Or, if he will place himself for one evening at some street corner, on the shady side of a post, and keep both eyes open, he may perhaps hear and see enough to convince him that the reins of government ought to be tightened. "A stitch in time saves nine," according to the Tailors' creed, and a little attention given the sable population may save samebody a great amount of trouble.

2. Who owns the Hay Scales? That interesting and ornamental *edifice* appears to be going to ruin for want of a proprietor. One side has already succumbed to a hard fate, and lies prostrate in the dust. If this institution belongs to any body, I advise them to put up the side that is down, or to put down the side that is up! By all means do the one or the other. The symmetrical beauty of its proportions is sadly marred in its present condition.

A CITIZEN.

☞The Raleigh *Standard* thinks it probable that the next Legislature will create an additional Judicial Circuit, as at the last session it appeared so much needed, and the impression is, it would have been done then but for a heavy pressure of other business.

We favor this proposition. One additional Judicial Circuit, *at least*, should be created. The State is so extensive, and the present arrangement of the Circuits entails such a degree of labor upon the Judges, that we are surprised that this matter has remained so long unattended to. There are seven Judicial Circuits altogether. The first, second, and third Circuits, are composed of ten counties each; the fourth of twelve; the fifth and seventh of thirteen, and the sixth of fourteen counties. The Superior Courts, as we all know, are held twice in each year, besides special terms are being constantly held, so that in the administration of the public justice, the Judges are absent from their homes by far the larger portion of their time. The Circuits embrace too wide an area of counties—the labor is too exhausting upon the Judge, who, whatever may be his ability and desire to expound the law correctly, and administer justice to parties, becomes wearied with the extent of the duty before him, and may from this fact be impaired in the exercise of his high office. We have frequently heard the Judges speak of our own Circuit, the fifth, as in an especial degree, exhausting and onerous; indeed they are all so.

The compensation allowed the Judges is also ridiculously small. They receive $1,950 a year, and for this they travel over the State, holding Courts, paying their own expenses, devoting their whole time, and constant study to the acceptable discharge of their duties. We suppose by strict economy these public officers may save out of their salaries, as much as a thousand dollars a year, provided they have not families. The whole system is on a wrong principle. It is of a piece with that niggardly idea which pervades the law of salaries and fees in this State. We starve our Governor, and hence we should starve our Judges too. We believe in the doctrine of procuring the best talent, and paying liberally for it. The compensation allowed the Judges ought to be sufficiently large to place them above the reach of want—to render them independent—to free them from the annoyances of business. When we reflect how very important is the Judicial office—how necessary to the honor and dignity of the State that the Bench should be occupied only by pure, learned, able men,—and how the inevitable effect of a system of inadequate compensation is to drive from the possession of these offices men in every way qualified to add dignity to the station, but whose worldly circumstances are such, that they cannot *afford* the honor of the position, it will become manifest, we think, that the present system is erroneous, and that in this regard, to use a common expression, we are "penny wise and pound foolish." The life of a Judge is one of labor. It is a constant study. The Law is a stupendous science, and he can master its principles, and comprehend its subtleties and hidden truths, only by the severest application. Changes in the organic law are constantly occurring too, so that to be a learned Judge, his books must be his bride. When therefore a man sacrifices his prospects of future political advancement by going upon the Bench; when he devotes his time, his talents, his best energies to the service of the State, he ought to be well paid for it. He should at least receive enough to support him and his family respectably. We are in toto opposed to the niggardly compensation now allowed our public officers from Governor down, and as at present advised shall favor a remodeling of the whole system.—*Wilmington Herald.*

FAINTING.—A clever way by which old maids get into their beaux arms.

From the Charleston News.

Messrs. Editors:—The following graphic account of a visit to the Black Mountain in North Carolina, is from the pen of a lady of this city, now travelling in the up-country.—I have taken the extract from her letter, without her knowledge or consent. I hope she will pardon me, as I have taken the liberty, for the benefit of some of your readers, who, like myself, are confined to our city.

S*****.

—

"We reached Asheville on Wednesday, and, on Thursday morning, yielding to the persuasions of Col. ———, and his sister, Mrs. ———, set out with them for the Mountain—a ride of eighteen or twenty miles.—We rested at a midway house, and reached the house at the base about dark, passing through much beautiful country, but nothing strikingly new. I slept soundly, and, after a light breakfast, prepared for an ascent of the Mountain. Now, imagine me seated on a mule, for a ride of six miles—the distance from the base to the highest point—the guide ahead, and the rest of the party following in single file. You remember the pictures we seen in school-books of the ascent of the Alps; well, such will picture the ascent of Black Mountain. The road is so steep and narrow, that while you are on one point, your companions may be seen winding along the path beneath your feet; and, in many places, a false step, or a freak of the mule, would precipitate the animal and rider to a fearful depth beneath. We moved silently along, only exclaiming, now and then, how beautiful. All seemed impressed by the presence of danger, except the guide, who urged no cause of fear; a rattlesnake at one time raised itself in our path, but was soon despatched by the guide: I have the rattles. After an ascent of four miles, we reached a spot somewhat level, and the view which broke upon us surpassed any thing I have ever enjoyed. We there rested, and took lunch, at a house belonging to Mr. Wm. Patton, and put up for the accommodation of visitors. It was a fairy spot, refreshed by a stream which is brought over the top of the house, and trickles through wooden gutters, as cool as one can use with comfort; the thermometer there, at mid-day, was 71 deg., and a most delightful breeze refreshed us, and we enjoyed the music of the birds.—After lunch we again mounted, and commenced our ascent. About a mile from the top we encountered a neat, round, white marble slab, erected by Mr. Patton, to the memory of his daughter, who was the first lady to ascend the mountain. The mountain is covered with a fine growth of trees, such as is usually found in our forests, interspersed with the balsam; the road is fearfully rocky, and, to an eye unpracticed as mine, no road is perceivable in many places. About a half mile from the top, Nature seems to have indulged in a sudden freak; we emerged upon a plain, where not a sign of a tree is to be seen, but low weeds cover the space, and immediately beyond, the growth of balsam commences, and not a tree or shrub besides is to be found. The balsam trees fill the air with a sweet perfume, and the ground is covered with the richest green moss; so thick that one feels as if treading on down, and, if inclined to rest, may find a soft pillow for the head.

This tree is said to be the balm of Gilead mentioned in the Scriptures, and is used in the manufacture of guitars. The soil upon the mountain is unusually rich, which is indicated by the growth of balsam,—the rich dark color of the tree giving the name of the mountain. When we emerged upon the clearing at the top, the view which broke upon us—how shall I describe?—was a scene to be felt. We were on the highest point in the United States, and apparently in the heart of vast mountains. I have never had a near view of mountains but these. Wherever I would turn, in all their majesty the several peaks of the Blue Ridge would seem to crowd upon me; the whole world lay at my feet, and never have I been so oppressed by the awful grandeur of Nature. Even our guide seemed impressed, and exclaimed, "Lord what is man,"—while I could but respond, "Seeing all these things must be dissolved what manner of men ought we to be?"

We dismounted, and the cold was so great that I drew my shawl close around, and sat on the ground to avoid being overturned by the high wind. The snow birds which we had started came flying around, as seeming almost to reprove our rashness for venturing into a domain which ought be exclusively theirs. These birds, you know, are to be found in the low country in the winter, but in the summer they emigrate, and numbers find their home on Black Mountain. The blackening clouds foretold an approaching rain storm, and we hastened to find shelter, but the rain soon came down mercilessly upon us. Mrs. ——— accepted the loan of the guide's thick coat, but we were soon thoroughly drenched. A small log hut built for shelter, on the mountain, was gratefully hailed by us. We reached it just in time to avoid the pelting hail, and the guide, after removing the saddles, secured our animals to a tree near the hut, and left them to the mercy of the elements. The storm proved to be of not long duration, and after a half hour's delay we were again on our way, and reached the house, where we found a most excellent dinner awaiting us. But we had first to dry our clothes, for we had left our carpet bags at the house at the base. Now would you not have predicted for me a death cold? But I took no cold, and as soon as we got dried enjoyed a very fine dinner. We descended the remaining four miles in the afternoon, and after resting at the base of the mountain, we resumed our travel on Saturday for Asheville, and reached there safely at twelve o'clock. Never have I felt as sensibly that the good hand of God was about me, for danger threatened me at every step on the mountain. I am not an expert equestrian, and I owe my preservation entirely to the watchful care of a good God. I think I felt grateful, and I hope I acknowledged my indebtedness to the Supreme Goodness. The mountain is 7,600 feet above the sea.

I feel that I have failed in conveying to you a just description, but the pen of a more ready writer than I am would fail.

A female member of Dr. S.'s church, having safely passed through her nineteenth accouchment, her husband sent the Rev. Dr. the following note to be read before the congregation:

"Mrs. A. having been safely delivered of her nineteenth child, she with her husband, would return hearty and unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for his great favor, and humbly ask for a continuance of his blessings."

From the Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga.

False Prophets.

If any reliance was to be placed in the prophecies and assertions of the enemies of the present administration, no President and no cabinet would be so universally unpopular. They first prophseied that the President would be a cipher, and his administration a failure, yet in the first eighteen months of President Pierce's rule, more important treaties have been ratified than during the four years of most of his predecessors; and to-day the administration can boast of a list of acts that would do honor to any Chief Magistrate of this Union. Notwithstanding all this, the enemiess of the President are forever harping on the one string, "unpopular administration"—and that, too, after the country has endorsed, with unusual unanimity, the President's course. Every State election since the President's inauguration, if we except one or two where the liquor question was the prominent issue, has sustained the administration by increased majorities. Even the good old whig State of North Carolina, against the most thoroughly-organized whig opposition ever made in that State, has come up with a largely increased majority to the support of the administration of Mr. Pierce. The issue in that State was plainly the old issue—democrats *vs.* whigs; and the Raleigh Register, printed the day before the election, and now before us, is full of appeals to *whigs* to rally under the old banner, and inflict a signal castigation on the "spoils-loving administration." But the people made quite a different response. They virtually said to the President "Well done, good and faithful servant!" and repudiated the slanders and falsehoods of his bitter enemies. To what measure extremities must that opposition be reduced which seizes, with famished avidity, upon the destruction of a nest of outlaws and robbers as a great argument to batter down an administration? Never was an opposition so crippled for ammunition. For twelve months all their big and little guns have grown rusty from disuse, but suddenly the telegraph reports the destruction of a few huts, the property principally of a band of outlaws, for an insult to an American minister, when, all at once, the big and little guns are loaded and pointed at the administration. Some have gone off half-cocked, some have bursted, some have squibbed, and others cannot, up to date, get out their charges. If the President should not be crippled under this terrific battery, he will be fortunate, indeed, and may survive to enjoy the honors of a successful administration.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.—*One Man Killed, Two Stabbed, and Three Hung!*—We mentioned a few days ago that three men had been summarily hung at Smithville, Clay county, Mo. It appears a fracas occurred, in which John W. Douglas was killed, Wm. Ross and John Ross, father and son, were dangerously, and Ira Tritt severely stabbed, by Samuel and Wm. Shackelford and John Callaway. The origin of the affray, and the subsequent hanging of the offenders, the Parkville Luminary, of the 8th ult., thus details:

The Shackelfords are said to have been connected with a gang of horse thieves that were committing depredations in the neighborhood; great indignation existed, so far as to pass resolutions ordering them to leave the place, which they refused to do. Prior to this, Douglas had been instrumental in tracing a mule to Sam. Shackelford, who consequently owed Douglas a grudge, and on Monday last the two met and had an altercation at Smithville, which ended so fatally.

We understand that Douglas shot at Shackelford, slightly wounding him, and that his brother William stabbed Douglas. The Ross's interfered, but were overpowered by the Shackelfords and Callaway, and cut down—they will not probable survive. Sam. Shackelford stabbed the man Tritt. Callaway and the Shackelfords subsequently took refuge in neighboring houses. An immense crowd of citizens speedily collected at the place, surrounding the houses; and about dusk, William Shackelford was brought out and forthwith hanged. Shortly afterwards Callaway was hanged beside him—having previously confessed his complicity with the others in horse stealing. Samuel Shackelford, who had been wounded by a pistol shot, was said to be dangerously hurt; but this not being true, about 11 o'clock at night he too was dragged out and hanged. On this (Tuesday) morning the bodies were cut down. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the vicinity.

Callaway was a mere boy, and the two Sackelfords were quite young men. It is reported when the election took place on Monday these men were still hanging upon a tree in full view of the people.

THE "DRUGGED LIQUOR" AT CONCORD, N. H.—It turns out that the "drugged liquor," of which so much was said during the late session of the New Hampshire Legislature, as having been administered to certain Democratic members during the Senatorial contest, was not drugged in the ordinary way. In other words, it was sweetened with Peruvian or Chincha Islands sugar, commonly called guano. A correspondent of the Manchester Democrat asserts this to be a fact. It seems that in a back room of the hotel where liquor was kept, Mr. Uri Lamprey, an agent of the New York Guano Company, was at the same hotel, had with him several choice samples of pulverized guano, which he kept in bowls, and on favorable occasions exhibited them to his friends among members. One evening, being hastily called out, he incautiously set away his pulverized samples on the same shelf with the sugar bowls. Shortly after, some of the Democratic members wishing to "strengthen the inner man," went into the closet, which was not yet lighted up, and having used the decanters, took also very freely of the sweetening from the guano bowls. Several important results followed—the chief of which was the immediate falling off in the vote of Mr. Wells for United States Senator—the drugged members being unavoidably detained from their seats.—*Boston Chronicle.*

The Rappahannock Virginian states that a gentleman near that place relates that having occasion to trim some peach trees, he left the branches lying in the yard. A number of young ducks partook of the leaves, which caused instant death. The leaves and kernels of peaches contain prussic acid in sufficient quantity to endanger the lives of persons or animals partaking of them.

Three children were killed in Cincinnati on the 18th by the explosion of camphene lamp.

Narrow Escape of the Russian Royal Family from Capture by an English War Steamer.

"A man gets up in the morning on his own premises, but little knows where he may sleep at night." The Czar of All the Russians has lately been within an ace of offering in his own person a practical confirmation of this well-known saying. What would the British public have thought,—what would Europe have thought,—what would the King of Prussia in his cups have thought,—what would Omar Pasha in his fez cap have thought,—what would the allied troops have thought,—and, finally, what would the Three per Cents have thought, if, about this time, the Czar of All the Russians, the Archduke Constantine and the Archduchess, and the Russian Admiral in command of Cronstadt, had been sent home by Sir Charles Napier in the small steamer which had captured them? Improbable as the tale may appear—impossible the catastrophe—it was fairly upon the cards within the last few weeks.

The facts are these: A short while back, while the allied fleets were lying before Cronstradt, an English yacht belonging to Lords Litchfield and Euston, with Lord Clarence Paget on board, ventured somewhat too near the guns of the place. Suddenly a puff of steam was seen on the Russian side, and a small Russian steamer put to sea, with the evident intention of cutting off the English yacht. On board of that steamer were Czar Nicholas, his son the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess, his wife, and the Russian Admiral, who all went forth to enjoy the satisfaction of an easy triumph, over the poor little yacht. She is, in point of fact, stated to have been in the most imminent danger of capture.

The Czar, however, was destined to be foiled in his anticipated little triumph, as he has already been foiled in his hopes of many a great one. An English war steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief. Shortly she obtained such a position that the English yacht was safe; and the only question that remained for discussion was one between the two small war-steamers—the one under English, the other under Russian colors.—Could the English but have known the valuable freight which that little yacht contained—could the captain but have known that by capturing her, or sending her to the bottom, peace would have been restored to Europe, and probably a million of human lives, first and last, be saved, we have no doubt that he would have carried one or the other of the alternatives into effect, even though his own destruction, that of his ship, and of every soul on board of her had been the inevitable consequence.

As it was, he saw nothing before him but a little dumpery steamer—he had carried his purpose of relieving the English yacht into effect—and remembered orders, which certainly had been issued, to the effect that no English ship, upon the mere heroic impulse of her commander, should be thrust into the lion's mouth. We have no doubt that this was so, and that when the English captain gave his orders for putting the head of his steamer round, he did so with the feeling that he had very satisfactorily discharged the duty with which he had been entrusted. Little did he suppose, at the moment, that he lost probably the greatest opportunity for obtaining personal distinction which had ever been thrown in the way of a single man.

The English nation venerates the name of Lord Nelson for the sake of certain little affairs in which he was engaged off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, at Copenhagen, at Trafalgar and elsewhere; but not all of these wonderful, important, and heroic achievements combined would have had such an important interest on the history of the world as the capture of that little Russian ship. It was given to the captain of a small steamer to change the face of Europe in ten minutes well employed, but in pure innocence he missed the chance.—*London Times, Aug. 5.*

A JAIL AND PRISONERS BURNED.—A gentleman from Leonidas informed us last evening that the jail of St. Joseph county was burned to the ground on Sunday night, 12th inst. It was built of logs, and located in Centreville. There were at the time confined in the jail four persons, three of whom are awaiting trial for the terrible murder of Estabrook. The other was confined on a charge of burglary and larceny, and is supposed to be one of the convicts who escaped from the Lenawa county jail in June last.—He set fire to the building, as he had repeatedly declared that he would never be brought to trial. While the fire was destroying the building he admitted that he fired it. The jailor, in the hurry and confusion of attempting to extract the prisoners, and at the same time provide for them a secure reception, lost the key, and the three murderers were only released by chopping a way into their cells—while the wretch who set the building on fire was *burned to death* before he could be reached! His name our informant could not recollect.—*Detriot Tribune.*

The Toronto Colonist has the following: "We are informed that no less than eight persons have been admitted into the lunatic asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept, from time to time, eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity.—It is a fact well known that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die."

Fire in Georgetown, S. C.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract from a letter, dated

"GEORGETOWN, Aug. 28, 1854.

"We had yesterday morning one of our usual large fires, which has destroyed property to the amount of about $25,000: Insurance about $14,000. The entire range of buildings from Waterman's wharf, to Broad-street, and the square opposite (except Mrs. Lister's Hotel, and the house at the corner where old Mr. Waldo once lived,) are all in ashes. The fire crossed to the house of Mrs. Walker, which was also burnt, and here it was finally arrested. We feel gloomy enough. Many families without homes to go to, and not one unoccupied house in town."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Ten editors have been elected to the Canadian Parliament.

Mickey Maloney.

Was rather a bad boy. He was much given to night brawling, and other gregarious pastimes. In one of these shindies, Mickey got injured in the head with an axe-helve, and that so dangerously that his life was despaired of.

At the suggestion of Widdy Donelly, Mickey sent for a priest to prepare "for a long journey."

"Mickey, you have been a very wicked man," said Father O'Tool after listening to a detail of Mr. Maloney's exploits—"so very wicked that it is almost a sin to grant you absolution. Have you never done a single good action?"

"Niver, you reverence—hould I did—I converted a Jew, the murtherin' hathen."

"Converted a Jew—satisfy me that you did this and the church will no longer hesitate about discharging your enormities. How was it done, my son?"

"Listen and I will tell you. Well, you see, I and Larry Blake went a fishing once in the Mississippi, opposite New Orleans, and while we were seated in the boat a Jew makes his appearance in a skiff forninst us. We invited him to cast anchor and he did so. He then got out a bait and line and threw out for a bite, and by jabers he got one. A catfish seized his line, and with such force as to jerk the hathen overboard. To save his life I plunged in after, and for a while it was pull cat-fish, pull Maloney. At last I got up to the ould sinner and sased him by the hair, just he was going down for the third time."

'And what then did you do?"

"I asked him, says I do you believe in the Virgin, and he said, 'Moses forbid, I do not.' At that I poked him under the water again for the matter a minute or two, when I riz him up again and asked him, says I do you believe in the Virgin, and he said, again. 'Moses forbid, I dosh not,' and I dipped him under once more, and kept him there till he was as blue about the gills as an oyster, when I gave him another hist and asked him "do you believe in the Virgin?" and he said 'Moses is wrong—I does.'"

"And what did you say then?"

"I replied, die penitent, you ould thafe, and save you soul while the luck is on you; and suiting the action to the word, I just let go my hould to spit on my hand, and he went to the bottom like a stone."

Whether this sort of conversion secured Mickey absolution we cannot say.

ORIGIN OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—This political and moral organization dates its origin farther back than most men suppose.—We place it farther back in the world's history than we do the Masonic fraternity, and that is an old organization. Absalom was the President of the first Know-Nothing Council. In second Samuel, 15th chapter, 11th verse, we read where the members of the Wigwam went out to hold a meeting. Here is the verse just quoted:

"And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called—and they went out in their simplicity, and *knew not anything.*'

"The 12th verse reads: 'And the conspiracy was strong, for the people increased continually with Absalom.'

"The 15th verse reads: 'The hearts of the men of Israel were after Absalom.'"

We clip the above from the *Knoxville Whig.* Our Brother Brownlow may be correct as to the origin of the Order; we *know nothing* to the contrary. It seems from his account, that Absalom was its founder; Ned Buntline is without doubt its originator in this country. One of them wore very long hair, and was caught by this same hair of his head in a tree, and hung until he was dead—the other who wears a very long beard, ought to have been hung by the neck until he was dead, long ago.

There must have been a similar order in St. Paul's time-probably a branch of the one Absalom founded. The Apostle speaks of them as men "proud, *knowing nothing*, but doting about questions and strife of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth—from such withdraw thyself."—*Cassville Standard.*

A gentleman in the country who had just buried a relation, who was an attorney, was complaining to Foote, who happened to be on a visit with him, of the very great expense of a country funeral in respect to carriages, hat-bands, scarfs, &c.

"Why, do you bury your attorneys here?" asked Foote, gravely.

"Yes, to be sure we do—how else?"

"Oh, we never do that in London."

"No," said the other much surprised, "how do you manage?"

"Why when the patient happens to die we lay him out in a room over night by himself—lock the door, throw open the sash, and in the morning he is gone, indeed."

"Indeed!" said the other, in amazement; "what becomes of him?"

"Why, that we cannot tell, not being acquainted with supernatural causes. All that we know of the matter is, that there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room next morning."

EDITORIAL FARMING.—Horace Greely, it is well known, has taken to farming. Last year, when in Massachusetts, attending the poultry show, he bought half a dozen pure Cochin China eggs, at $6 a dozen, which produced him six ugly ducks. An editor from Maine, however, fared still worse. He bought half a dozen eggs of a new variety, which the dealer assured him would produce "very rare birds." So they did, for they were put under the very best hen, and in due time came out—"what do you think?"

I could not guess," said his friend; "what were they?"

"*Land turtles!*" and what was worse, as soon as they were hatched, they seized upon the old hen, and such a squalling was never heard in any other hen's nest."

TUNNELING CHICAGO RIVER.—A committee of the Chicago Council have resolved to accept the plan of tunneling the Chicago River as proposed by the American Sub-Marine Tunnel Company of New York. It is to be finished by May 1st, 1855, made of cast-iron entrances on a grade not exceeding one foot fall in nine. The plan to be two wagon tracks, each ten feet wide, and two foot ways each four feet wide, the former eleven feet and the latter seven feet. The top of the tunnel to be not less than twelve feet below low water mark for one hundred and fifty feet in the center of the river.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Appalling Fires in the Northern Woods.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—From Rouse's Point North for twenty miles, there are fires in many places; and from Chazy, nine miles West of Rouse's Point to Malone the entire country is threatened by the flames, which are spreading rapidly.

The passengers from Montreal were detained on Wednesday night at Rouse's Point, by the non-arrival of the steamer Canada, from Whitehall, which could not leave in consequence of the dense smoke from the burning forests.

Yesterday, as we passed Crown Point, at 3 o'clock p. m. the atmosphere was so clouded by smoke as to totally eclipse the sun at times, giving it a lurid appearance when seen, until sunset.

Five miles back from the lake at Crown Point, the saw mills, with wood and lumber belonging to Hammond and Co., have been totally destroyed by the fire spreading from the forests. Their loss is estimated at $50,000.

A passengor told me that at the sources of the Hudson, the forests were burning for fifteen miles around.

When we reached Whitehall, the side of the mountain in that vicinity was in a perfect blaze. The appearance was sublime, but the air was hot almost to suffocation. The lake was literally covered with burned leaves wafted thither by the wind, and the air thoroughly permeated with heat, smoke, and askes.

I noticed fires at several places between Whitehall and Saratoga, but they were not very extensive.

LATER FROM MEXICO—THE INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—We have dates from the Rio Grand to the 19th. The revolution in Tamaulipas was spreading, and several towns had adhered.

A fight took place on the 12th, near Matamoras, when the insurgents were victorious, and totally routed the Government troops.

General Caravajal is in the field, and forming bands of rebels, who say they will follow him at all hazards. Affairs were much unsettled, with indications of a formidable revolution.

WHIGGERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Lancaster Intelligencer draws the following picture of the Whig party in Pennsylvania:

"Our opponents—we have no name for them as a party—have in this political campaign abandoned all the great issues which have heretofore separated them from the Democracy, thus tacitly admitting that our party was right and theirs was wrong. Where now is their national Bank, their Protective Tariff, their Veto Power, and many other similar supports upon which they heretofore based their claim to public confidence! All gone—not even alluded to—swallowed up in the one idea of opposition to men born upon a soil foreign to our own! *Opposition* to the WHITE FOREIGNER and *love* for the AFRICAN now seem to be the only things worthy their attention, and upon these they hope to build up a party strong enough to control the destinies of of the Commonwealth."

TEMPERANCE.—It is stated by the Cincinnati papers that several thousand barrels of swine's blood are used yearly in the manufacture of sweet wine. Who does not like wine now? Heidsick, Still, and sparkling Catawba made out of swine's blood. What next?—*Ex.*

Sure enough! What next? This accounts for the milk in the cocoanut. We always wondered what made people who "tarried long at the wine cup" have such great red noses, and flaming cheeks, and red eyes. We could not see anything in these drinks to make the veins of their faces so distinctly visible, forming a scarlet net work all over their countenances. Here is the solution of the whole matter.—And then again it was a mystery to us, why people, when they had put a bottle or two under their shirts, were so apt to get into the gutter and waffow in its filth and nastiness. It is all plain as a pikestaff now. "Barrels of swine's blood!" shaw! What a drink for a Christian and a human man!—*Albany Register.*

The California Snake Bird.

Alexander S. Taylor, of Monterey, in his "Familiar Sketches of the Natural History of California," says, that in the coast counties of Southern California there exists a singular species of bird, generally called on account of his well known mortal aversion to all members of the snake tribe, the "snake bird." It is not a bird of prey, but lives entirely on grain, like the gallinacia. When full grown, it measures two feet from the end of its tail to the tip of its beak. The tail has four or five long feathers tipped with white. Its feet are furnished with four toes, two in front and two behind, and all are guarded with sharp, needle-like claws. The color of the bird is a mottled, yellowish grey, and it rarely attains the weight of a pound. Its beak is two and a half inches long, and very hard and sharp.

When this bird finds a rattlesnake—and rattlesnakes are to be found in Southern California, wherever the ground is covered by the cactus plant—it immediately proceeds, with the greatest caution and despatch, to gather the fallen cactus fruit and dry lobes, and quietly enclose him in to the hight of a foot or more—the spikes and spines of the plant, strong and sharp as needles, serving as an insurmountable barrier to the escape of the snake. This being accomplished, the bird gathers with its feet and claws the young cones of the pine, which are as hard and heavy as stones, and hovering over its enemy, lets them fall, one by one, from a height of five or six feet, upon the infuriated viper, who surrounded by prickles and points wherever he turns, is soon fully aroused to the danger of his position. The bird, with malicious screams, continues to drop cone after cone, until his foe is exhausted, and then picks the snake to death with its iron beak.—*Scientific American.*

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER IN LIMBO.—The U. S. District Attorney informs us that the mail-rider on the route from Maryville to Athens via Louisville, has been committed to the jail of Blount county, to await his trial at the next term of the Federal Court, on a charge of robbing the mail.—*Knoxville Register.*

No men are so deep but that shallow places can be found in them.

THE LITTLE FROCK.

A common light blue muslin frock
Is hanging on the wall,
But no one in the household now
Can wear a dress so small.

The sleeves are both turned inside out,
And tell of summer wear;
They seem to wait the owner's hands
Which last year hung them there.

'Twas at the children's festival
Her Sunday dress was soiled—
You need not turn it from the light—
To *me* it is not spoiled!

A sad and yet a pleasant thought
Is to the spirit told
By this dear little rumpled thing,
With dust in every fold.

Why should men weep that to their home
An angel love is given—
Or that, before them, she is gone
To blessedness in Heaven?

The Amazons of Africa.

BY A. A. FOOTE, U. S. N.

In Dahomey, a considerable portion of the national troops consist of armed and disciplined females. They are known as being royal women, strictly and watchfully kept from any communication with men, and seem to have been trained through discipline and the force of co-operation, to the accomplishment of enterprises from which the tumultuous warriors of a native army would shrink.

A late English author (Duncan) says, 'I have seen them, all well armed, and generally fine, strong, healthy women, and doubtless capable of enduring great fatigue. They seem to use the long Danish musket with as much ease as one of our grenadiers does his firelock, but not, of course, with the same quickness as they are not trained to any particlar exercise, but on receiving the word, make an attack like a pack of hounds, with great swiftness. Of course, they would be useless against disciplined troops, if at all approaching to the same numbers. Still their appearance is more military than the generality of the men, and if undertaking a campaign, I should prefer the female to the male soldiers of this country."

The same author thus describes a field review of the Amazons, which he witnessed: I was conducted to a large space of broken ground where fourteen days had been occupied in erecting three immense prickly piles of green bush. These three clumps or piles, of a sort of strong brier or thorn, armed with the most dangerous prickles, were placed in line, occupying about four hundred yards, leaving only a narrow passage between then, sufficient merely to distinguish each clump appointed to each regiment. These piles were about seventy feet wide and eight feet high. Upon examining them, I could not persuade myself that any human being, without boots or shoes, would, under any circumstances, attempt to pass over so dangerous, a collection of the most efficiently armed plants I had ever seen.

"The Amazons wear a blue-striped cotton sourtout, manufactured by the natives, and a pair of trousers falling just below the knee.—The cartridge box is girded around the loins.

"The drums and trumpets soon announced the approach of three or four thousand Amazons. The Apadomey soldiers (female) made their appearance at about two hundred yards from, or in front of, the first pile where they halted with shouldered arms. In a few seconds the word of attack was given, and a rush was made towards the pile with a speed beyond conception, and in less than one minute the whole body had passed over this immense pile, and had taken the supposed town. Each of the other piles was passed with the same rapidity at intervals of twenty minutes. When a person is killed in battle, the skin is taken from the head, and kept as a trophy of valor. I counted seven hundred scalps, pass in this manner. The captains of each corps (female) in passing, again, presented themselves before his majesty, and received the king's approval of their conduct.'

TALKING TO HIM.—The editor of the Western Emporium, at Germantown, Ohio, after publishing a marriage, thus talks to the bridegroom:

'Isaac, you're a gone 'goslin'—a used up chap—married before you could sport whiskers—that won't gibe, no how. Seat—get out. You are a clever chap, Isaac, but we did'nt think you'd throw yourself away so soon. Pshaw, we forgot—mustn't speak that way, or no person will get married, then the 'jig' would be up with us—we'd get no more cake. It's all right, Isaac; get married as often as you can, and send us a little of that good wine, every time."

'Mr. Jones, have you got a match?' 'Yes, sir—a match for the devil—there she is mixing up dough.' Jones pointed to his wife, and then put for the front yard. The last we saw of him he was putting down the road, closely pursued by a red-headed lady and a cistern pole.

HITTING HIM HARD.—A young man, rather stingy in the matter of household expenses, having purchased a watch, placed it in his fob, and strutting across the floor, said to his wife: "Where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon, that it will not be disturbed and broken.'

"I do not know of a safer place," replied his wife, "than in our meal barrel: I'm sure no one will think of going *there* to disturb it."

Eighty one people of Braintree, Mass., have written to the New York Tribune to expose Perham, by whom they have been swindled into purchase of tickets in his gifts enterprise. The Tribune declines the job, and suggests that the authorities of Braintree should take measures for the safety of the place, for a town with eighty one such fools in it must be in danger of a catastrophe of some sort.

A cat, belonging to a widow lady in Ohio has lately set upon half a dozen of duck eggs, and continued her attention until the eggs were hatched, and there is now a fine brood of six young ones, half duck and half cat, having duck heads and cat tails, but what is more wonderful they mew and quack alternately.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.—A doctor in Albany, says an exchange, has just invented a pill of surpassing power; one box not only cured a man of the bronchitis, but it set him up in business. A certificate to that effect may be seen at the doctor's office.

A Genteel Family.

A waiter was examined the other day, before one of our courts. We annex his testimony:

"Your name is Flunkey, I believe?"

"Yes, sir, Robert Flunkey."

"Well, Mr. Flunkey, you say the defendant is no gentleman. What makes you think so?"

"Cause, sir, he always says, "thank you," when I hand him a mutton chop, or even a bit of bread. Now, a real gentleman never does this, but hollers out, 'Here Bill, get me a mutton chop, or I will throw this pepper-box at your head.' You can't deceive me with a real gentleman, your worship. Cause why? I have associated with too many of them at the race-course."

Whether the above is authentic we cannot say; but the following, of which it reminds us, can be vouched for:—

A girl who had lived in a family in Boston, where everything bears the impress of good taste and real refinement, but had gone to another place, called to see her former mistress. "I live in a *genteel* family now, ma'am," said she. "Do you?" asked the lady, amused at the girls emphasis; "what sort of family is that?" "Why, they have three or four kinds of wine on the table, and the gentleman swears."

☞ The Fayetteville Argus, in view of the momentous issues to be decided at the ballot box on the first Thursday in August, 1856, says to the Whigs "gird up your loins for brilliant, glorious action." This reminds us of the man who went back a quarter of a mile to take a running start to jump over a ditch, and who was so exhausted before he reached the ditch that he could not make the leap. Whiggery "never is, but always to be, blest." Only wait till *next* time.—*Standard.*

NOT TIME ENOUGH.—Not time enough! So the gilt edges of the Bible remain untarnished, and it leaves its own profile of dust on the table. Not time enough to study its teachings. But there is time enough for other things.

Time enough to coil around the soul the web of wealth, which, when completed, forms its shroud!

Time enough to simmer away afternoon after afternoon in the maudlin sympathy of romantic sentimentalism, until the heart, in its voluptuous impotence, becomes incapable of real love to God or man!

Time enough to lay plot upon plot, and scheme upon scheme, for the gratification of ambition or vanity!

Time enough to be sick, though then, when the heart is troubled, and the body faint, and the head sluggish, there is indeed not time enough to repent!

TIME ENOUGH TO DIE!

SCRAPIANA.

The Millerite delusion is again spreading in many portions of the country, particularly at the northward, and camp meetings of the poor victims of this wretched fanaticism are becoming occurrences of frequent note in the newspapers.

The Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Memphis suspended operations on the 22d instant.

Hugh McQueen, Esq., formerly Attorney General of this State, has been elected a Judge, at the recent election in Texas.

Rev. C. F. Deems, of Greensboro' Female College, N. C., has been elected President of Centenary College, Mississippi.

The New York times thinks that the cry of the age ought to be, "There is no God but Mammon and Dry Goods is his Prophet!"

Gen. Cass is spoken of for the Gubernatorial chair of Michigan, if he can be induced to accept.

The Wheat crop of Wisconsin is reported to be abundant. The granaries of the farmers were never filled more plentifully.

The age is certainly getting more refined. 'Root, hog, or die,' is now rendered as follows: 'Penetrate the subsoil, my porcine friend, or early expect an obituary notice on your untimely demise.'

"Is a man and wife both one?" asked the wife of a certain gentleman in a state of stupefaction as she was holding his aching head in both hands.

"Yes, I suppose so," was the reply.

"Well then," said she, "I came home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed of myself."

The husband comprehended the meaning of the question, and *his wife* did not come home drunk any more.

A temperance editor is delighted to learn that "the Czar has refused to treat."

The man who "re-traced" the past, is supposed to have been a harness maker.

A Hindoo law says, "strike not thy wife, even with a blossom, though she be guilty of a thousand faults."

A foundry has been established somewhere in the West to "cast reflections."

At a muster down east, after an order was given to return ramrods, one of the soldiers broke from the line and was off at full speed. "Hello," bawled out the commanding officer, "where are you going?"

"Down to Squire Muggins', to return that ramrod I borrowed of him—you said 'return ramrods."

A movement is on foot in Scotland for the union of all the non-established Presbyterians.

The Cherokee marriage ceremony is very expressive—man and woman joining hands over a running water, indicating that the lives are to flow on in one stream.

"How well he plays for one so young."—Exclaimed Mrs. Partington as she gazed upon a boy who was playing an organ, while his monkey was dancing. "And how much he favors his little brother."

"Mr. Brown you said the defendant was honest and intelligent. What makes you think so? Are you acquainted with him?"

"No sir, I never seen him."

"Why then do you come to such a conclusion?

"'Case he takes ten newspapers, and always for them in advance."

Verdict for plaintiff.

There are two ways to get through the world—push through, or be pushed.

"Aw, Dotaw, does the choleraw, awfect the highaw awdaw?" asked an exquisite of a celebrated physician in New Orleans.

"No," replied the M. D., "but it's death on fools, and you'd better leave the city immediately." The fellow sloped.

NO FORGERY.—A man was recently tried for forgery, in Ireland, but it turned out that he had forged the signature of a man who could neither read nor write, which the Judge ruled was no forgery at all.

Gen. Scott, it is said, will be brought forward again as a candidate for the Presidency, with Bell, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency.

PLENTY OF HUSBANDS.—One of the "better halves" of creation has been arrested in New York, for having *five* more husbands than the law allows. Two of them were *black.*

TO MORROW.—The day on which idle men work, and fools give up their folly, and sinners repent and believe, and reform their characters and life!

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Diekey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

SALE OF NEGROES.

I will sell on the 8th of September, at the late residence of Col. James McDowell, of South Toe river, Yancey county, the following property, viz:

Twelve Negroes,

composed of men, women, and children.

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE; Fifty head of Sheep; some four or five head of horses and mules; a small lot of Hogs, one set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS;

Together with Household and Kitchen furniture.

W. W. McDOWELL. *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Col. J. McDowell, must come forward at once and make settlement. Those having claims against said estate, must present them within the time specified by law. W. W. McD.

August 10th, 1854—4w.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C. Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE; and also, about

180 Acres of Land

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location, epecially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

August 17th, 1854.—3t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER, Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON. F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH. }

Sept. 20, '53.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney, vs. Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

July 20, 1854. 6w.

Indians, shall be so construed as to repeal or contravene, the seventeenth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, or to prohibit the payment of any claim or claims (other than those of agents or attorneys for claims) for *bona fide* services rendered within or upon Indian territory to any Indian tribe, for medical or manual services, or in cases of humanity where the President may adjudge such service necessary and the claim or claims therefor just and reasonable.

For defraying the expenses of continuing the removal and subsistence of Indians in California, three military reservations, in accordance with the plan submitted by the superintendent of Indian affairs of that State, and approved by the President, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That, hereafter, no more than twenty thousand dollars shall be drawn by the superintendent, or be in his hands unexpended at one and the same time: *And provided*, The sub-agents created by this act shall be appointed by the superintendent, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior not to exceed one for each reservation, nor three in all, said reservations to contain not less than five nor more than ten thousand acres; and the said superintendent is authorized to apply, out of the sum hereby appropriated, not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars, in the extinguishment of conflicting titles and rights to said reserved lands at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for a valid and indefeasible title to the land so purchased: *And provided*, The State of California shall cede the necessary jurisdiction in such cases with regard to the land so purchased;

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, embracing expenses of travel of the superintendent and agent, etc., twenty-five thousand dollars;

For payment to David Carter, as an emigrant, of the amount of his improvements, valued under the treaty with the Cherokees, in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, in pursuance of the sixth article thereof, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents;

For payment to A. V. Brown and others, Chickasaw traders, for ransom of George W. and Meredith Wilson from the Comanche Indians, and to reward the services of persons engaged in that service, one thousand dollars;

To enable the President to negotiate a treaty with the Indians in Michigan, and to change the terms of existing treaties, ten thousand dollars;

For a clerk to the superintendent of Indian affairs in the Territory of Washington, eighteen hundred dollars; and for a clerk to the superintendent of Indian affairs in the Territory of New Mexico, one thousand dollars; to be allowed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized, if, in his judgment, the public interest will be promoted thereby, to cause to be disbursed such of the moneys appropriated in this act for the Utah Indians, either under treaty stipulations, or for general incidental expenses, by the Indian agent in that Territory, as he may think proper: *Provided*, That said agent shall under no circumstances, receive any additional compensation therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be fulfilled the stipulations of the ninth and tenth articles of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes of Indians, concluded on the fifteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, by causing said reserved tracts to be surveyed and allotted to the persons properly entitled to the same, in fee simple, in such manner and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and to defray the expenses of the same, there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of ten thousand nine hundred and twenty two dollars and twenty nine cents.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two Indian agents for the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, in addition to the eleven provided for by the fourth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department," etc., approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; one Indian agent for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, in addition to the four provided for by the fifth section of the same act; and such number of Indian agents, not exceeding three, as he may deem expedient for the Indian tribes in the Territory of Washington.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the agents appointed under the provisions of the sixth section of this act, shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, give bond in such penalties, and with such conditions and such security, as the President or Secretary of the Interior may require. They shall hold their offices, respectively, for the term of four years, and shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars each.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That to such Cherokees as were omitted in the census taken by D. W. Siler, but who were included and paid under the act of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be authorized to pay them the same per capita allowance that was paid the other Indians under that distribution, provided the commissioner shall be satisfied that they ought to be included in said per capita distribution, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Interior to settle and pay the award of commissioners on file for reservations, pre-emptions, and for rents and improvements under the twelfth, thirteenth, and sixteenth articles of the Cherokee treaty, of twenty-ninth December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, in pursuance of the stipulations of the third article of the treaty of August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty six, the sum heretofore appropriated for those purposes and carried to the surplus fund, is hereby reappropriated.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and required to investigate the claim of the Brotherton tribe of Indians against the United States, and report the facts to Congress at its next session, or earlier if practicable, together with an estimate for such amount as may be found justly due the said Indians.

Approved July 31, 1854.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. "Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE

Asheville, April 7 1853. tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93 which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call

W. J. ALEXANDER. *Adm.*

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July. 13, 1854.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial* by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON,—Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE.—The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

Candies, assorted, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bush, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, bastings, nails molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THI INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854 with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

_____ Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras*, though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40 00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13.00, $17,00, $21.00, $25,00, and $30 00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30,00, and Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, each $20.00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10 00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.